

MAKING WORN-OUT TOBACCO LANDS PRODUCE MOST PROFITABLE CROPS

Maryland Farm of 164 Acres of Rolling Land Made Fertile by Intelligent Care and Use of Lime, Acid Phosphate, Legumes and Live Stock—Larger Part of Crops Grown are Fed to Farm Animals—Rotation of Crops Is Practiced.

(By G. H. ALFORD, State Demonstration Agent, Maryland.)

J. C. Greenwell of St. Mary's county, Maryland, is making good soil out of poor and making money at the same time. Because of the work of restoring the worn, gullied lands is a fundamental process in making the tobacco districts, and because Mr. Greenwell has done some notable work along this line, I thought it worth while to pay him a visit.

There are few farms which would more richly reward a farmer for a visit. One hundred and sixty-four acres of rolling land and every acre showing the effect of intelligent and loving care. On all this farm there are not more than ten acres that have not been made fertile by lime, acid phosphate, legumes and live stock. Few gullies have not been reached; but there are broad acres where clovers and grasses grow luxuriantly, which still bear evidence of the time when they were marred by gullies.

Simple, Essential Process.
How is he making the soil more productive and adding to his bank account every year? By the simple, but essential process of lime, phosphorus, legumes and live stock. He grows crops to enrich his soil on a large part of his farm and feeds the larger part of all crops grown to good live stock. The gullies were filled with the plow and scraped and plowed over, of course, but the real work of reclamation was done by the crops which were plowed under or fed to live stock and the manure spread on the poorest

Mr. Greenwell grows practically all of the feed and food consumed on his farm. He does not send money to other sections of the country to pay for corn, hay, bacon, lard, canned goods, mules and horses and other farm products. He stays out of debt and it is not necessary for him to dump his farm products on the market when prices are low.

There is a large fertile garden just back of the dwelling. The soil is very fertile and plants are grown practically every month in the year. As soon as one crop is harvested, another kind of vegetable adapted to the season is planted in its place. In cases where a vegetable occupies the soil for a considerable time, the succeeding crop is planted between the rows, or even between the plants in the rows.

He not only fully realizes the value of a systematic rotation of crops, but he also knows the great importance of a rotation in the garden and the keeping of a supply of fresh vegetables all the year round. The average farmer gives little attention to the garden and on many farms if the mother fails to look after the garden, few vegetables are grown.

Utilizes Advantages.
He is fully aware of the numerous advantages his section has for the economical growing of live stock. He utilizes the many advantages to the fullest extent. The land is comparatively cheap and for this reason he depends largely upon grazing for the necessary feeds for all live stock. He has excellent pastures of clovers and

a beautiful home. The paint brush on the dwelling and the whitewash brush applied to the fences and outbuildings as often as required not only preserve the buildings from decay, but add greatly to the attractiveness of the entire home.

A perfect lawn with trees and shrubs add greatly to the beauty of the place. He chose the free and natural style as he loves nature's way of doing things. High-priced labor makes it imperative for him to use labor-saving implements and strong teams. This is one of the main reasons why he makes money farming. The strong teams and labor-saving implements lift him above the routine of endless drudgery. It conserves his energy, his health and his life. It gives him an opportunity to enjoy life. He uses his brain more and his hands less.

He shelters his farm implements when not in use. His mower, binder,



Pigs in Rape.

hay press, cultivators, grain drills and plows are not left out in the weather. The tools are cleaned and oiled at the end of the season.

His horses have properly fitting harness that is kept in good condition. The harness is kept soft and pliable and the horses' shoulders are never bruised.

I have seen few money-making farms anywhere as neat, as thrifty and as progressive looking as this one. The neat home, good barn, tool shed and all tools in their places, good stock, fine fields of tobacco, corn and wheat, grass fields and sure enough fields, not little patches, of cowpeas. The peas, clover and grass fields explain how these poor lands were made good and gives promise of even better things for the future.

Northern Farmers Coming.
Many northern farmers are coming into this country and doing good farming, but Mr. Greenwell is native born. His work proves two things—first, that to be able to do as good farming as anyone, tobacco farmers need only to get to reading and studying about their work; and, secondly, there are few worn-out tobacco soils, even those naturally thin, which cannot, by proper handling, be made to produce profitable crops. Thriving tobacco, corn, peas and other crops where once red galls show what can be done by the man who looks ahead and who cares for his soil.

The East needs more than anything else men who will set themselves patiently and determinedly to the task of rebuilding rural life, of making the waste fields fertile, of establishing attractive and comfortable farm homes, of taking the lead in the development



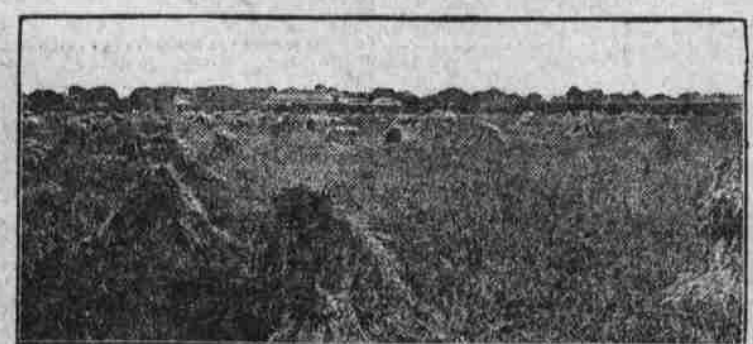
Greenwell Farm Dwelling.

spots with a manure spreader. Cowpeas, soy beans, crimson clover, red clover and alfalfa have all been grown; even a growth of weeds is considered helpful. Mr. Greenwell says that the main trouble with the worn-out tobacco lands is lack of humus. He grows legumes to fill his soil full of humus and nitrogen and to furnish valuable feed.

The policy of furnishing the soil an abundance of vegetable matter is pursued on every part of the farm. Such crops as the clovers, tobacco, corn and wheat are grown in the rotation. Crimson clover is always planted in the tobacco and corn at the last working. The idea of keeping the soil full of decaying vegetable matter is always kept in mind; and the rough feeds are almost entirely consumed by live stock, the manure going onto the poorest spots. It is this policy of persistent soil feeding that has increased the productivity of this farm until it yields an average of more than 2,000 pounds of tobacco, two tons of hay, 45 bushels of corn and 30 bushels of wheat.

Followed Sane Plan.
This is the great big lesson to learn from this farm. Mr. Greenwell realized that the most intelligent farmer will fall on poor land unless he builds it up, and set out to make his soil very productive. He did not attempt to do this by the extravagant use of commercial fertilizers. He followed the sure, sane and economical method of good plowing, phosphorus, lime, legumes and live stock.

Of course he believes in commercial



Oats in Shock in July.

fertilizers, but he is not afflicted with the notion that land can be profitably or permanently built up with commercial fertilizers if the life of the soil—a supply of decaying vegetable matter—is lacking. His success as a soil builder appeals to me. It would appeal to anyone who could see as I saw the beautiful stretches of tobacco and pea meadows, the splendid reaches of corn and the broad wheat fields.

COSTLY ITEM OF EQUIPMENT

Average Farmer Is Giving Close to 4.5 Acres of His Best Land to Each Work Horse.

Statistics in Minnesota on a number of farms indicate that the horse is a costly item of equipment on the farm. Assuming average state yields of grain and hay for the last five years and considering the amount of feed fed annually to a horse it is apparent that the average farmer is

nishings neatly kept in order make it attractive to its inmates. The boys and girls on this farm will be impressed in early youth with high ideals of rural life and will most likely be contented to live on the farm rather than cultivate desires for the mere surface attractions of the town or city.

The flowers, neatly kept yards and fences always maintained in proper order are all that is needed to make this

giving close to 4.5 acres of his best land to each work horse. This is because the straw consumed and the pasture, which also may be very productive land. Be sure the horse is giving you back an equivalent in productive work on a sufficient acreage.

Watch Little Things.
Attend the little cars around the poultry yards and see that the fowls want nothing. A few hours spent in this direction will save many at some later date.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER CROPS
Supply of Cultures for Inoculation May Be Obtained From the Bureau of Plant Industry.

If you think your alfalfa or sweet clover will do better by being inoculated, you can obtain a supply of cultures for this purpose from the bureau of plant industry at Washington. Directions will be given for using the material and blanks furnished for reporting the results.

Distance Between Trees.
Too great distances between trees or small fruit bushes are better than too little, because there will never be any danger of crowding and the space between can be utilized for other crops for a longer period than if the trees are close together.

Green Feed for Turkeys.
Green food must be provided when turkeys cannot have free range. They are very fond of raw onions. Pure water and sharp grit are essential at all times.

SNAKE IN FIGHT WITH YOUNG MAN

Comes Off Victorious in Desperate Battle Near a Pennsylvania Town.

LOSER IS IN HOSPITAL

Youth Starts Fight and Finds Reptile Only Too Eager for Combat—Bitten in the Hand, Man Gives Up.

Harrisburg, Pa.—A young man engaged in a fight with a big snake near Penbrook. In the end the serpent was victorious, getting off without any arm, while the man was severely bitten. The loser in the fight, Albert Miller, nineteen years old, of Penbrook, went to the Harrisburg hospital, where efforts were made to prevent blood poisoning.

When Miller was walking through the Penbrook cemetery recently, passing a large tree he saw a snake about four or five feet in length, with its fangs protruding and evidently ready to make an attack on him.

The youth did not wait for the reptile to act, but, instead, picked up a club and made for it. He dealt it a blow, but that only had the effect of inciting the snake, and it leaped for him.

Snake Eager to Continue.
Then came the battle. Lunging its fangs to their full extent, the serpent tried time and again to sink them into the young man's body, but for a time the youth managed to get away. Miller, however, kept wielding the club, and while so doing the snake shot its poisoned prongs into the youth's hand. The snake seemed eager to continue the battle, but Miller started running away. The snake followed for a short



It Leaped for Him.

distance and then gave up the chase. Miller went to his home and applied antiseptics to his hand, but these had no effect in stopping the intense pain which he suffered. Later he called upon a physician and the latter treated the injured member.

In the course of time the hand and arm began swelling, and when they became almost twice their normal size, Miller decided to come to Harrisburg to the hospital. The doctors hope to get the poison out of his system.

FOOT IN FROG; FACES DEATH

Directed Work of Rescue After Twenty-Four Cars Mangled Him.

Altoona, Pa.—After preparing to make a coupling in the Pennsylvania yards here, Brakeman H. Ward slipped from his car and the next instant his right foot was caught in a switch frog. He struggled to free himself, but could not.

Then he tried frantically to save himself by signaling the engineer, who was pushing a draft of 24 cars toward him, but the man on the locomotive could not see him.

When members of his crew found him later, his right arm and right leg had been severed and he was pinned under a big steel car, but still conscious. Every car had run over him.

He directed the work of the men who were rescuing him, and was rushed to the hospital, where he died four hours later.

OLD WOMAN SEES WONDERS

First View of Electric Car, Elevator and Moving Pictures on Visit to City.

Columbus, O.—Mrs. Emily Booker, seventy years of age, a former slave, in Columbus visiting relatives, for the first time saw an electric car, an elevator, a moving picture show, and a building more than two stories in height. Her relatives gave her the first knowledge she had that a war is in progress in Europe. Mrs. Booker's home is near Middletown, Ky. 30 miles from a railroad, and almost as far from a highway. Once, several years ago, she saw a party of tourists in an automobile which had strayed from the road through the wilderness in which she had lived all her life.

Took Chain and Auto.
Alexandria, Ind.—Harry Gascho drove to Anderson recently in an automobile to attend a circus. He had heard of automobile thieves following a circus, so he took with him a large log chain, and when at the circus left his machine fastened with the chain and a huge lock. When he returned from the afternoon performance lock, chain and automobile were gone.



False friends are like your shadow—they are with you only in the sunshine.

To Fortify the System Against Summer Heat

Many users of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic make it a practice to take this old standard remedy regularly to fortify the system against the depressing effect of summer heat, as those who are strong withstand the heat of summer better than those who are weak. Price 50c.

How Many?
"I would love if I dared," said the enthralled young man to the fair telephone operator, "to press some kisses upon those ruby lips."
"Yes?" said she, abstractedly. "Number, please."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.
There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription, ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles—Adv.

One Certainly.
"Do you think there is any advantage in rubber pavements?"
"They ought to suit people with elastic steps."

COVETED BY ALL.
But possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty and luster by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

One word always leads to another—no matter whether you are reading the Bible or a novel.

A successful physician is one who succeeds in concealing his ignorance.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

What Is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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An Unfamiliarity.
"I suppose you feel perfectly at home in your motor car by this time?"
"No," replied Mr. Chuggins. "The way my family and friends keep telling me that it wasn't much of a car in the first place and that I don't know how to run it anyhow, makes me feel like a perfect stranger to it."

The Reason.
"Only a human paradox can put a weather sign on a steptle."
"Why so?"
"Because he is the only kind of man who can be successful in a vane attempt."

The less veracity a man has of his own the more he admires it in other men.

It's the bald-headed man who never says "dye."

The Wheat Yield Tells the Story
of Western Canada's Rapid Progress

The heavy crops in Western Canada have caused new records to be made in the handling of grains by railroads. For, while the movement of these heavy shipments has been wonderfully rapid, the resources of the different roads, despite enlarged equipments and increased facilities, have been strained as never before, and previous records have thus been broken in all directions.

The largest Canadian wheat shipments through New York ever known are reported for the period up to October 15th, upwards of four and a quarter million bushels being exported in less than six weeks, and this was but the overflow of shipments to Montreal, through which point shipments were much larger than to New York.

Yields as high as 60 bushels of wheat per acre are reported from all parts of the country; while yields of 45 bushels per acre are common.

Thousands of American farmers have taken part in this wonderful production. Land prices are still low and free homestead lands are easily secured in good localities, convenient to churches, schools, markets, railways, etc.

There is no tax on land and no conscription.

Write for illustrated pamphlet, reduced railroad rates and other information to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

G. A. Cook, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Branghien, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Government Agent

Typewriter Service in Rural Communities

The typewriter is coming into more extended use in rural communities because of the assistance it renders to all classes of people. Here are a few examples of the possibilities of service:

The Farmer: Think of the possibilities of selling produce by the means of typewritten letters sent out to customers? Typewritten letters give the sender a business standing with the people who receive them and also enable the keeping of carbon copies of the correspondence, which many times does away with misunderstandings and lawsuits.

The General Store Merchant: More prompt and courteous treatment is likely to be accorded his orders and correspondence with the City jobber and manufacturer if his letters are typewritten.

In The Home: The boy or girl who is intending to follow a business career can secure no better start than a knowledge of typewriter operating. Children who learn to use the typewriter learn spelling at the same time. The housewife finds it a great convenience in writing recipes and for general correspondence.

The Minister: No Clergyman should be without a typewriter. It is of great assistance in preparing sermons and writing the many letters that a pastor has to write.

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